I & C

1922-23

File No: 40-22

Serial Nos: 1-4

Recognition of Industrial Schools

App. F. IX-4

Previous References

1922-23

(Nil)

File No. 40-22

Serial Nos. 1 - 4

Later References

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Serial Nos. Four.

Part B for Jany 30

SUBJECT

Re. Organisation of Industrial Schools.

D 55790

[G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

D/c File No. 40 of 1922

Serial No.

G.O. Dated 20.6.22 directing the transfer of Industrial education to the Control of D.C. Deptt.

For perusal. A list of points on which the Director of Industries is requested to take action is prepared and forwarded herein and detailed proposals called for.

21-6-22

C.L. Secy

Submitted with a draft letter to the Dr. D/c & with a list of points culled out from the G.O. 80

28/6

No. 6396/D/c dated 28th June 1922 to the Director of D/c

Calls of definite proposals in regard to the general points raised in G.O of 20th June 1922, directing the transfer of the Industrial Schools to the D/c Deptt.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE EXISTING AND PRO
INDUSTRIAL SCHO

Present Designation.	Pay.
Shimoga.	
1. Clerk and Store Keeper	30
2. General Education Teacher.	30
3. Carpentry Instructor.	35
. Smithy Instructor.	35
. Rattan "	30
. Peon 1 on Rs. 11/=	11
. Watchman	10
	181
Chitaldrug.	
1. Clerk	30
2. Carpentry Instructor	35
3. Rattan Instructor.	30
4. Smithy Instructor.	30
5. General Education Teacher	30
6. Peon	11
7. Watchman	10
	176
Chickmagalore.	
1. Clerk	30
2. General Education Teacher	30
3. Carpentry Instructor	35
4. Smithy Instructor	35
5. Rattan Instructor	30
6. Peon	11
7. Watchman	10
	181
Hassan.	
1.Clerk.	30
2.General Education Teacher	30
3.Carpentry Instructor	35
4.Smithy Instructor	35
5.Rattan Instrctor	30
6.Metal Work Instructor	30
7.Peon	11
8.Watchman	10
	211
Sagar.	
1.Asst:Superintendent	35
2.Clerk	30
3.Carpentry Instructor	30
4.Smithy Instructor	30
5.Peon	10
	135

POSED ESTABLISHMENT OF THE
OLS.

Proposed Designation.	Pay.	More	Less.
Clerk and Store Keeper	35	5	
Draftsman and Gen:Education Teacher.	40	10	
Carpentry Instructor.	40	5	
Smithy Instructor.	40	5	
Rattan "	40	10	
Peon 1 on Rs 11/=.	11		
Watchman	11	1	
Scavanger	3	3	
	220	39	
Clerk	35	5	
Carpentry Instructor	40	5	
Rattan Instructor	35	5	
Smithy Instructor	40	10	
Draftsman & Gen:Education Teacher	40	10	
Peon	11		
Watchman	11	1	
Scavenger	3	3	
	215	39	
Clerk	30		
Draftsman & Gen:Education Teacher	35	5	
Carpentry Instructor	40	5	
Smithy Instructor	35		
Rattan Instructor.	30		
Peon	11		
Watchman	11	1	
Scavenger	3	3	
	195	14	
lerk	35	5	
raftsman & Gen:Education Teacher	40	10	
arpentry Instructor	40	5	
mithy Instructor	40	5	
attan Instructor	35	5	30
eon	11		
atchman	11	1	
cavenger	3	3	
	215	34	30
lerk	30		35
rpentry Instructor	35	5	
Instructor	35	5	
	11	1	
man	11	11.	
n Instructor	30	30	
lwood Carving Instructor	*35*	*35*	
nger	3	3	
	190	90	35

No:	Present Designation.	Pay.
	Chennapatna.	
1.	Clerk.	30
2.	Store-keeper	25
3.	Drawing Master	30
4.	Allowance to Gen:Education Teacher	6
5.	Carpentry Instructor	35
6.	Asst:Carpentry Instructor	~~27½~~ 35
7.	Smithy Instructor	35
8.	Nature Imitation Art Instructor	~~17~~ 25
9.	Engine Driver	45
10.	Peon	~~25~~ 10
11.	Watchman	10
12.	Scavenger	3
		~~253½~~ 294
	Doddaballapur.	
1.	Clerk	25
2.	General Education Teacher	35
3.	Weaving Shed Assistant	30
4.	Drawing Master	35
5.	Weaving Instructor	45
6.	Carpentry Instructors 2 @ Rs. 35 each.	~~70~~ 31½
7.	Watchman	10
8.	Peons	9
		259

ABSTRACT:-

	Existing.	Proposed.
DISTRICT SCHOOLS:-		
Shimoga	181	220
Chitaldrug	176	215
Kadur	191	195
Hassan	211	215
TALUK SCHOOLS:-		
Chennapatna	~~253½~~ 294	275
Sagar	135	190
Doddaballapur	259	167 1/3
SAVINGS UNDER ABOLISHED SCHOOLS:-		
Holenarasipur	89	
Chicknayakanahalli.	~~118~~ 13	
Molakalmuru	~~99~~ 104	
Establishment for Director's Office.		50
Excess for Superintendents		33 1/3
	~~1702½~~ 1658 1/2	1560 2/3

Bangalore,
Dated the 18th December 1922.

BV-2)

Proposed Designation.	Pay.	More	Less.
Clerk	39		25
Draftsman & Gen:Education Teacher	35	5	
Carpentry Instructor	35		27½
Smithy Instructor	35		
Nature Imitation Art Instructor	35	18	25
Peon	11	1	
Watchman	11	1	
Scavenger	3		
Lacquerware Instructor	35	35	
Shoe-maker Instructor	45	45	
	275	105	83½
Clerk	30	5	
Draftsman & Gen.Education Teacher	35		30
Weaving Instructor 30-2-50	42 1/3	2-2/3	35 2 2/3
Carpentry Instructor	35		35
Watchman	11	1	
Peon	11	2	
Scavenger	3	3	
	167 1/3	11	102 2/3

NET SAVINGS:- Rs ~~141 1/6~~ 97.5.11 or say Rs 142/=Per Month

or 1169 Rs

Rs ~~1,704~~/= per Annum.

NB Appointments of the same kind will be withheld among the lowest

DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE IN MYSORE.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE EXISTING AND PROPOSED PAY OF THE [illegible]ENDENTS OF THE [illegible]DUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

No:	Present Designation.	Grade	Pay.	Proposed Designation.	Grade	Pay.	Difference More.	Difference Less.
1	Superintendent	125	125	1.Superintendent	100-10-150.	133 1/3		
5	Superintendents	77	385					
3	Superintendents	55	165	3.Superintendents	75-5-125.	316 2/3		
1	Superintendent for Doddaballapur Weaving. School.	75-5-100.	91 2/3	6.Superintendents	50-5-100.	483 1/3		
1	Sub Assistant Superintendent of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute.	100-10-150.	133 1/3					
			900			933 1/3	33 1/3	Excess per month.

Bangalore,
Dated the 18th December 1922.

DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE IN MYSORE.

BV-2)

STATEMENT OF SCHOLA[illegible]

Name.	Existing. No.& Rate	TotalCost	Budget Grant.	Name.	Proposed. No. & Rate.	Total Cost.
Chamarajendra Tech: Institute, Mysore.	7 @ Rs12/- 22 " 10/- 9 " 8/- 17 " 6/- 13 " 5/- 20 " 4/- 16 " 3/- 54 " 2/- 45 " 1/-	9064/-	Lumpsum Rs8000/-	Chamarajendra Tech: Instt. Mysore.	will be submitted separately.	Rs8000/- (taking the present grant)
District Industrial Schools.	20 @ Rs1/8/0 27 " 2/- 17 " 3/- 25 " 4/- 11 " 5/-	3150/-	3300/-	District Industrial Schools.	80 of the value of Rs 2/- 40 - do - 3/- 40 - do - 4/-	1760 1320 1760
Taluk Industrial Schools.	20 @ Rs 2/- 28 " 3/- 5 " 4/-	1584/-	1650/-	Taluk Industrial Schools.	30 @ Rs 2/- 30 " 3/- 30 " 4/-	660 990 1320
Balance in reserve.....		392/-		Grand Total including the present grant of the Chamarajendra Tech:Inst.		15810/-
	Total	13342/-		Budget Allotment for the Year..		13342/-
				Nett increase which the proposals involve, excluding the C.T.Institute.		2468/- or in round figures, 2500/-

This gives an average of 25 Scholarships for each District Industrial School & 18 for Taluk Industrial Schools.

The proposal gives each District Industrial School an average of 40 Scholarships & Taluk Schools, 30.

Director

the approval of the teacher. Good speci-
mens of all the exercises should be made and
kept as models so as to help the pupils
to understand drawings enable them to see
what good work is and to copy it themselves.

Director of Industries and
Commerce in Mysore

Screw Cutting:-

Lessons on the methods employed, the relation of traverse to pitch, change wheels relations between the lead screw, mandrill, c change wheel, calculation of ratio, and obtaining wheels. position of wheels for coarse and fine threads. Single and compound trains.

Practice in Cutting V threads and tool formation.

IV. Sessions:-

Lessons on drilling and boring and other allied operations in the lathe, difference between internal and external cutting. Drills held in the chuck, the work being fed by the loose poppet, work held in the chuck and the tool fed by the loose poppet.

Lessons on cutting square threads. Depth feed, calculation, and formation of cutting tool. Practice in cutting square threads. Practice in smithy and fitting.

GENERAL:

Pupils as far as possible should begin at or very near a fixed date and all the pupils of a class should as far as possible do the same work at the same time. Marks may be assigned for neatness and accuracy. These marks may be regularly posted up and taken into consideration when scholarships are awarded. In beginning to do an exercise the pupils must be made to draw it to scale with the help of the teacher if necessary and the work should be begun after the

Fitting so as to enable them to make their own tools.

II Sessions :- Methods of straightening by means of straightening devices, chalk test etc.

Lessons on centring and driving. Methods of finding centres by means of Calipers and guages and marking the same by punching, bell punch drilling and countersinking. Various forms of carriers and drivers.

Exercises:-

Making a bolt with round head, and file it into a hexagonal one. Taper Turning. Lessons on the use of steadies, fixed and travelling, different kinds, lubrication Lessons on the methods of lining out for centres in the case of flat, forked and bossed ends such as, centring on V-blocks and scribing blocks.

Practice in Smithy and fitting.

III Sessions:-

Lessons on face plate turning, chuck work compared with that between centres: conditions essential in chucks; face plate, its relation to the chucks. attachments and arrangements of slot holes. Principles of clamping work, packing, clamping plate loose jobs etc. Practice on facing simple objects, angle plate turning, its advantages, designs of angleplates, methods of setting the work, e.g., a bend, a bracket etc.

III Sessions :- Mock leno weaves, honey comb weaves, huck back weaves, extra warp and weft figuring, sizing, its principles and methods.

IV Sessions :- Tappets, Dhobbi machines, jacquard machines, designing in general.

To begin with instructions in general subjects gradually replaced by lessons and practices on dyeing.

GENERAL :-

METAL TURNING :-

Pupils.

Length of the course :- Two years in the School and 2 years in the Workshop.

1 Session :- Lessons on the various adjustments in the lathe and its important parts, such as head and tail stocks, leading screws, slide rest, tool rest, gap bed dog, chuck etc.

Lessons on some of the ordinary tools, their formation and the principles observed in sharpening. Lessons on the sources of error in the lathe practice, such as, want of truth in lathes, parallelism, linear truth, alignment, circular truth, etc. Methods of chucking between centres and lessons on measurements.

Exercises on Cylindrical turning.

Turning a rod into a cylinder of a gi size, and polishing the same by means of emery.

Turning the round rod into one of different steps.

Practice in Smithy and Fitting

bed and book straps.

II. Sessions - Skiving, preparation of paste, finishing money purses, card cases, fountain pen cases, practise on assembling and taking them out separately, singer sewing machines. Mounting, preparation of bottom materials, insole laying, welt stitching, nut piece laying and sole laying.

III. Outsoles stitching, heel binding and attaching, completing cigarette case, shaving cases, brusheases, watch wristlets, belts of of knitted pattern.

IV. Sessions - Sole levelling, heel paring, trimming and sand papering. Heel balling, waxing, polishing, eyeletting, lacing, completing writing cases, courier bags with fittings. Lessons on different kinds of leather and elementary methods of tanning

WEAVING:-

Length of the course - 2 years in the School and 2 years in the Government Weaving Factory.

Ist Sessions - Lessons on various kinds of Textile fibres, bobbins, pirns, reels, healds swifts, spindles, and such other various separate parts of the machines. Different processes necessary in the weaving of cloth

IInd Sessions - Plain cloth, uses of coloured threads in pattern making. Twill cloth mat weaves, plain and ornamental twills methods of bobbin and pirn winding, warping and its various methods.

shapes, designing and marking and different stages of completion. Calculation regarding the ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ proportions, sizes of wood required for figures of various postures &c.

NATURE IMITATION:-

Length of the course - 2 years and 2 years in the Workshop.

I Sessions - Lessons on the different kinds of tools and their right handling. Lessons on the study of natural fruits and translating the same in work (Ex) An ornage, fig, mago, plantain,&c

II. Sessions - Lessons in mixing up colours and colouring the above worked models. Working a few more examples such as suganeane lime, apple, etc., and colouring the same resembling nature.

III Sessions - Practical lessons on the mixing up of colours by the students themselves and practises a few models such as brinjals, chillies &c.

IV Sessions - A few lessons on the study of animal kingdom and work out a few examples e.g. stags, dove, horse, elephant etc.

SHOE MAKING AND LEATHER WORK.

Length of the course - 4 years.

I Sessions - Lessons on the various ~~kinds~~ tools that are in daily use in the industry. Practical lessons on skiving, preparation of paste, stitching straight, punching, cutting, with gauge knife, folding and pasting, pattern making for sizes and shapes. Completing watch guards, dog collars, belts, plain bed-ad

III Sessions Lessons in the mixing up of lac of different colours to produce the required shade such as yellow, red, green, black, orange light green and metallic green etc. Exercises- Plain and ornamental chess boxes, small toy cots, tables, chairs, cradles, paper cutters etc.

IV. Sessions - Lessons on the construction and erection of hand and power lathes. Their working. Simple calculation of costs: Ex. ornamental candle stands, watch stands, Japanese cups, photo frames, needle cases, scent boxes, pill boxes etc.

SANDALWOOD CARVING:- Length of the course - 2 Years. Workshop training two years.

I Sessions - Lessons on the various tools that are used in the working and the correct way of handling each one of them. Lessons on measurements, elementary designing, practical lessons on planing and chipping true to square and practising a few examples in chiselling (Ex) Half lap joints, mortice and tenon joints. and carving simple leaf on a piece of wood.

II Sessions - Lessons on the study and imitation of nature and animal kingdom and learn how to introduce them into the work in an artistic way. Lessons on marking and the different stages of arriving at the finish. Lessons on Dovetail joints, box joints, both open and blind, drawer joints.

III & IV Sessions - Practical lessons on the elementary figures of various kinds and shapes

II Sessions - Preparing an Octagonal tray, a simple paper tray, oval boxes with lids, ordinary walking sticks. Rattaning the chair by(ಕೋಲುಪಟ್ಟಿ .)Process.

III Sessions:-Drawing out of split rattan wires of various fineness. Preparing madi boxes, ornamental trays, round oval and mangoe shaped trays flower and waste paper baskets, rattanning the chair with double wires.

IV Sessions - Preparing tiffin boxes, cradles, umbrella stands etc. Lessons on Diamond carving and spiderweb weaving. Practical exercises in the same. Attempt simple furniture such as chairs, teapoys &c

LACQUERWORK.

Lessons on the various kinds of tools that are used in the section and their correct handling. Lessons on the different kinds of wood that are generally used in the industry, planing and chipping wood true to the square. Lessons on measurement and preparing wood for the work. Lessons in the use of lathe, its various parts etc. Exercises - Rollers, Dumb-bells, dies, round jars, Kolattam sticks and lacquer all of them with the help of the teacher. II Sessions - Lessons on the nature composi -tion and extraction of lac. Practical lessons on the imitation of nature in - lacquering the articles. Exercises - Tops, powder boxes, knapkin rings, rattles, toy engines, grindstones, pend holders etc.

39

II Sessions - Setting up a forge, management of fire. Exercise in elementary fitting such as chipping and filing. Preparing ordinary hinges, hasps and staples, ordinary brackets, country sicles, horse shoes etc.

III Sessions - Lessons on jumping and drawing out. Practice in welding, round and square pieces together. Attention to welding heat, preparing bolts and nuts with square round and hexagonal heads. Practice in the use of taps and dies and threading of bolts. Lessons in punching, preparing tongs of various shapes, compasses calipers inside and outside, garden tools such as trowel weeding fork, picking fork etc.

IV Sessions:- Lessons on the various kinds of iron, their characteristics and how to distinguish them. Preparing simple pincers and pliers, hammers, with ball and cross panes, and claw hammer. Welding two flat pieces together. Preparing a chain with links ends welded. Preparing simple locks and axes. Lessons in tempering, hardening and polishing. Lessons in the different ~~type~~ ways of jointing such as brazing, soldering etc.

RATTAN WORK.

I Sessions. - Lessons on cleaning Rattan, nature and tools that are ordinarily used in the proces-s processes. Cleaning rattan by removing the knots. Splitting ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ round rattan into halves. quarters etc. Sharpening the tools. Preparing an ordinary round tray, oval tray. Learn how to make an exact start for the ultimate size.

uses practically. Practice in some of the simple forms of mouldings. Picture mitre frame joint

IV Sessions :- Lessons on the various classes of timber that are generally used in the shop. Their characteristics and behaviour. Lessons on wood finishing with paints, varnishes and polishes. Sawing and seasoning of wood. Lessons on the method of making these at home. Work out a table with a single drawer and plain legs. Folding chair and easy chairs of different patterns. Lessons on Elementary wood turning such as chisel handles, drawer nobs, country bread rollers, table and chair legs etc.. Lessons in various kinds of panel frames. A chair with turned legs and without handles and polishing the same.

====

BLACKSMITHY.

Length of the course :- 2 years in the School - and 2 years in the Workshop.

1st Sessions :- Lessons on the various tools that are used in the shops. The correct way of handling each tool. Setting up a forge. Management of fire. Lengthening out a piece of round iron by the use of a hand hammer and tapering the same into a round and square ends. Heating and forging a piece of metal into various shapes such as rectangular into round round into rectangular, round into half round round into triangular, round into square and vice versa. Preparing square and round headed nails, preparing ~~the~~ nimbu or joint nails that are used in wood fastenings and cold chisels.

measurements of the same. Practice on Mortise and Tennon joints of various kinds such as open, blind, end, double and bridle.

Plain Saddle Joint - Open mortice and saddle joints combined. Panel mortice and tenons single and double. Blind mortice and tenon and half lap joints. Exercises - Childrens' three wheeled go carts, country wooden spoons country lamp stands, simple picture frames &c

Dovetail Joints - Single and double, the method of marking and where these joints are often used. Ex. Expanding book rack, wall brackets, inkstands with pen rack, seating planks, door and window frames etc.

III Sessions - Lessons on alignment with the help of a sketch and read the correct sizes independently and work out a stool with upright legs and one with inclined legs. Lessons on exact way of filing a saw and setting the teeth properly. Mitre joint with half lap simple with open and closed tenon. Open pin dovetail or box joints to begin with a single pin. Attend to the method of marking. Increase the number to six or eight and make a box, with sawn lid. Boxes with sliding lids and mirror frames may also be done under this as examples.

Drawer joints or half blind dovetail. How marking is done. Ex. Simple drawer with screwed or nailed bottom. Lessons on the uses to which various planes are put such as plough plane, moulding planes and their uses - -

Model Drawing - Simple views and isometrical views of objects and lessons on the principles of projection

Sketching - Methods of using the Drawing instruments for various purposes.

Elementary Machine Drawing - such as bolts and nuts, idea of plan, elevation and section &c.

The above course of instruction in the drawing will form part on the general xxxxxxxx instruction for all the industrial classes.

WORKSHOP PRACTISE:

Carpentry - Length of the course - 2 years divided into 4 Sessions.

Ist; Sessions - Lessons on measuring with the help of a foot rule, scale &c., exact ways of handling important tools and the uses to which they are put. Lessons on sharpening and grinding tools correctly. Sawing correctly a piece of wood into the required size with and without aligning. Planing a piece of wood true to square on all the sides and chipping the same true to the square. Cutting a circle out of this

Few examples - A box with nailed or screwed ends. Exercises in chisel practice, Plates 2, 4, 5, 8 and 9 of Farran.

Half lap joints, end and middle and halved cross - Examples - Childrens' two wheeled carts simple brackets &c.

Cogged Joints -

2nd Sessions:- Lessons on the study of any sketch that is given and taking out measurements

Curricula for Industrial Schools in the State

The Subjects taught in the Industrial and Trades Schools will be one or more of the following:-

1. Carpentry and Cabinet Making.
2. Smithy.
3. Rattan.
4. Lacquerwork.
5. Nature Imitation.
6. Sandalwood Carving
7. Drawing.
8. Shoe-Making.
9. Metal Turning

Arrangements will be made to impart general education also simultaneously. Only the main lines on which the training will be imparted in each subject are indicated below. If local requirements and conditions necessitate a co-ordination of training in different subjects, the institution of any special courses with reference to local industries, the necessary alterations will be made by the Director of Industries from time to time.

GENERAL EDUCATION:-

Reading and writing Kannada well. Good knowledge in Elementary Arithmetic and elementary knowledge of Geographical and trade conditions. Good knowledge of tools and raw materials which are generally used in the particular industries. Estimating roughly the cost of the manufacture of articles, and general knowledge of the market and elementary mensuration.

DRAWING:-

General Principles:-

Freehand - simple and ornamental as could very well be introduced in their everyday work.

the appendix details are given as to the equipment to be provided for each school and the curricula of studies to be followed

DIRECTOR

USC)19-12

iv) To assist in providing employment for trained pupils and obtaining financial contributions for developing the - Institution.

VII Administrative Organisation in the Industrial Dept.

25. When the Industrial Schools were under the Inspector-General of Education, he had a Technical Assistant to Supervise the schools and two Technical Supervisors to assist him and the necessary clerical and menial staff. The Department has not the benefit of such additional staff. It is absolutely neces-sary to provide the Department with a good Accountant to see to the accounts of the Industrial Schools. I have already sub-mitted proposals for the appointment of a man on Rs. 50/- which may be sanctioned. The cadre of the Superintendents now provid-ed allows for an additional man to assist the Industrial En-gineer and the Director in dealing with questions relating to Technical Schools. I consider it necessary to have such a man as otherwise questions relating to the Industrial Schools may not receive much minute examination.

The need for a Technical Supervision and Accountant in the Head Office

VIII Conclusion

26. One great difficulty in organising a proper course of instruction in Industrial schools is the want of suitable Text-books. I am not unmindful of the abuses which a system of - practical instruction based on textbooks is likely to result in but such textbooks are absolutely necessary if a proper stand-ard is to be kept and a certain measure of uniformity is to be maintained. I shall try to get a series of simple lessons - prepared by the help of the Departmental Officers and it may be necessary to give them a small bonus to prepare a really good series of books. These will also be useful for persons engaged in various industrial pursuits in the State.

Preparation of Text Books

27. I am dealing with the Chamarajendra Technical Institute in a separate communication.

28. Proposition statements are attached to show the finan-cial effects of the revision proposed, separately, as regards establishment and in regard to other expenditure. In the -

bigger scale than it was possible in the past. It is also my intention to connect the workshops in the Districts with the Central Industrial Workshops so that the work may be properly distributed and all the workshops kept fully supplied with work. When any work which is intended to be carried out for the Central Industrial Workshop is got made in the District Workshop and if it has no funds, accommodation may be given by the Central Industrial Workshop, until the amount is recouped.

23. The system of accounts now required to be maintained in Industrial Schools is somewhat too complicated. I shall make this a subject for separate reference.

24. It is necessary to devise some system by which local people are made to take some real interest in these Institutions. As a rule purely Advisory Committees have not functioned efficiently in the past. There are obvious objections to the appointment of committees of management where such bodies have no financial interest in the concern. Our goal should be to transrer eventually the control over such institutions to local bodies but the conditions are not ripe for this. For the present it seems to be desirable to have Visiting Committees. These may consist of - i) The president of the District Board concerned to be the Chairman, ii) The Chairman of the Town Municipal Council, in which the school is located. iii) Two members to be selected by the District Board, iv) one of the Municipal Councillors, v) the Executive Engineer and 2 Non-official Gentlemen to be appointed by Government. The functions of the Committee would be

i) To periodically visit the school and keep the Department informed whether it is maintained in an efficient condition or not and make suggestions for improvement.

ii) To see that the school attracts a sufficient number of pupils of the right type, that attendance is regular, and that the scholarships are properly awarded and that the training given in the school is likely to turn out practised workmen.

iii) To examine the accounts, purchases of raw materials and sales and bring any irregularities to the notice of the Director.

19. As conditions are at present in Mysore, the District Industrial Schools can only handle the uneducated sons of Artizans &c and as the subject of the higher training imparted in such an Institution as the Engineering School in its Mechanical Engineering Branch is primarily to train persons for Industrial work it does not seem desirable to restrict the activities of the Industries Department merely to the training of workmen.

Arrangements for teaching Commercial subjects

20. In the Government order regarding the re-organisation of the Department, it has been stated that in the case of the Trades Schools, instruction should be imparted to enable the pupils to calculate the costs etc., and teach them commercial methods. As the boys attending these schools are generally sons of artizans no such elaborate instruction is possible but as the very name of a "Trades School" implies that the school is concerned in training pupils in occupations in which the worker should find his own market, the methods of keeping accounts, calculating costs &c, will be taught in these schools. For the present, the Superintendents of the schools concerned will be expected to provide the necessary instruction. If higher instruction is required, arrangements will be made so far as the Chermanstna School is concerned with the Government High School for such instruction.

Evening classes for boys under training in the Central Industrial Workshop

21. A large number of pupils are now trained in the Central Industrial Workshop and the Art Workshop. Those pupils have no general education. It will be necessary to arrange for some evening classes to give such pupils some General Education and training in Elementary Drawing, arithmetic and fundamental principles. Pupils from other factories may also be admitted to these evening classes. I am working out a separate scheme for such instruction.

Capital G. in

22. In regard to the working capital Government have been pleased to sanction the proposal of the Department that the work[illegible] expenses may be r

Kolar and Tumkur. The amount now given as grant-in-aid for all the Institutions is Rs.8,436/-. No provision is made for increasing grants now or for giving new grants. It is my intention to enlist the proper kind of private effort in extending the facilities for Industrial Education and a sum of Rs.3,000/- should be provided for new grants every year.

IV. Supervision and inspection of Schools.

17. The Government Order sanctioning the re-organisation of the Industries and Commerce Department provides that the Industrial schools should be supervised by the Industrial Engineer. So far as the District Industrial Schools are concerned there is no objection to the arrangement, but as it would greatly help the work of the Industrial Engineer if some delegation of little powers is made, it is my intention to utilise the Superintendents of Industries in the Districts for ordinary inspection work and exercise powers similar to those of District Inspectors in respect of such schools as it will save a good deal of correspondence.

District Schools should be under the Superintendent Chamarajendra Industrial Institute

18. In regard to Trades Schools, however, the work done in the Industrial Schools at Sagar and Channapatna is more or less allied to the work done in the Chamarajendra Technical Institute and as these Institutions should be co-ordinated, the Superintendent, Chamarajendra Technical Institute should be made responsible for the work of these Institutions. The Industrial Engineer, The Superintendent, Chamarajendra Technical Institute may be given the same powers as are exercised by Circle Inspectors in respect of the Institutions named above, matters concerning organisation appointments, questions of policy, discipline, changes in the curricula and all matters of delicacy or importance coming upto the Director.

Engineering School should be placed under Department

In this connection, after a careful consideration of the whole matter, I feel that it would be a great advantage in systematising the whole scheme of Industrial ~~Engineering~~ Education if the Engineering School was also placed under the Department. There is a great deal of duplication in the existing arrangement which may be avoided by the working of the two schools

existing conditions to get many pupils. At any rate the artizan classes are likely to avoid coming to such schools as they are made to earn wages as early as possible. There should be at least 50 such scholarships attached to each Industrial School, but in view of the existing financial stringency, I propose a somewhat lower scale :- District Schools

1st year	Rs. 8	Number	20
2nd year	5		10
3rd year	5		10

In the other Schools

1st year	Rs. 8	Number	20
2nd year	5		10
3rd year	4		10

The effect of this proposal is to increase the expenditure on scholarships in the District and Taluk Industrial Schools from Rs. 4,734/- to Rs. 7,810/- which is less than the amount provided in the original scheme. In addition to these scholarships there should be 10 artizan scholarships tenable in the Central Industrial Workshops and 15 others tenable in the Government Art Workshops, Chamarajendra Technical Institute or any other large concern of the value of Rs. 10/- for advanced training for pupils from District Industrial Schools. The reduction in the grant of scholarship has greatly affected attendance and I strongly urge that the original amount should be restored. My present proposals involve an extra expenditure of Rs. 2520/- annually on Scholarship in District and Taluk Industrial Schools - which is almost equal in amount to the sum now spent for the purpose in the Chamarajendra Technical Institute. If funds are not forthcoming for the original amount should be taken from the Local Funds purpose in the Chamarajendra Technical Institute. The sum required for artizan scholarships should be additional and may be provided in the larger workshops so from the lump sum of Rs. 12,000/- allotted in the budget of the Department of Industries and Commerce for the scholarships in the Indian Institute of Science, Institutions outside the State &c.

16. Industrial Education was in the early stages left as far as possible to private agencies under a system of grant-in-aid. The Missionaries have an excellent Institution at Kolar

Bangalore and one in Mysore and the amount now saved under establishment by the abolition of certain schools should be utilised in opening those classes for which I shall submit separate proposals. If this amount is spent on establishment, I shall be able to find the money required, for rent, raw material and contingencies from the budget of the Department. Government may be pleased to give an assurance that the savings now effected will be utilised for developing Industrial Education among women. I am in communication with Agencies likely to help us in managing such classes efficiently. If a suitable agency comes forward these classes may be opened on a grant-in-aid basis. Some contributions should also be obtained from Municipalities and District Boards for extending such instruction.

14. In the Memorandum on Education, Government have agreed to provide additional funds for the development of the Industrial Education in a progressive ration. Owing to the present financial limitations, I have not asked for extra grants, but framed my proposals for effecting improvements within the existing budget provision. As I have pointed out above, additional funds are required for equipment, for further improving the courses, opening new schools and expanding the scheme. For all these purposes it is necessary to provide an additional allotment of at least Rs 5,000/- each year for a period of five years besides the amount suggested for improving the equipment of the schools.

15. The budget grant for the scholarships of the Industrial Schools has now been reduced to Rs 13,543/-. Of this, a sum of Rs 8,000/- is taken by the Chamarajendra Technical Institute alone and Mr. Alderton is of opinion that this amount is not sufficient for his requirements. The enclosed statement shows the number of scholarships awarded this year in the Chamarajendra Technical Institute and the District Industrial Schools. I am dealing with the Chamarajendra Technical Institute separately. Without scholarships it is not possible under existing -

The present sanctioned scale for the Superintendents including the Sub-Assistant Superintendent, Chamrajendra Technical Institute and the Superintendents of Schools that have been abolished comes to Rs 900/-. My revised proposals as shown in the proposition statement involve an expenditure of only Rs 955-5-4 or an extra expenditure of Rs 55-5-4. It is obviously impossible to get a good class of Superintendents on such a small pay as Rs 55/- and Rs 77/- respectively and the men are likely to lose all interest in their work unless they have some scope for promotion. In the Memorandum of Education the grade provided for the teachers is Rs 75-10-135. The wages of skilled labour employed in Industrial occupations are relatively high and it is therefore necessary that the persons employed in imparting Technical Education should obtain equally good remuneration. If funds were available I should have suggested a much higher grade and the pay recommended is the minimum.

Saving from the abolition of Industrial Schools for the whole

The savings in other establishment effected by the closure of the three schools at Kolaktalmuru, Chikkandanhalli and Holenarasipur is Rs 3,972/- per annum or Rs 300/- per mensem. Deducting the extra expenditure on account of the revision of scale of the Superintendents viz., Rs 55-5-4 a balance of Rs 272-10-8 will be available per mensem for further development. There is also great discontent among the instructors regarding the inadequacy of their remuneration. It is necessary to provide a little increase for them also. I have provided a few additional appointments on Rs 40/- per mensem. The total cost of establishment will come to Rs 1,477-5-8 as against Rs 1,703-8-0 the total expenditure now incurred. The appointment of an Accountant in the Central Office is necessary. Providing for the post of an Accountant on Rs 50/- the total cost will be Rs 1,527-5-8 and allowing for the increase due to the revision of salary of Superintendents, the savings would be Rs 142/- per mensem or Rs 1,704/- per annum.

III Further expansion and additional funds required

Industrial

No provision is made for teaching Home Industries to women. It is absolutely necessary to open one such class in Bangalore

is too to secure a good class of men. There is one post on Rs 125/-; 5 posts on Rs 77/- and 4 Posts on Rs 55/- and one post on Rs 75-5-100 for the Weaving School at Doddaballapur, which is vacant as a competent man could not be obtained for that pay and against which there is a man on Rs 55/- who is however not trained in Weaving. In addition to this there is a post of Assistant Superintendent in the Chamarajendra Technical Institute on Rs 200-20-300, one of Sub-Assistant Superintendent on Rs 100-10-150. According to the scheme which I have now suggested, in addition to the Assistant Superintendent and Sub-Assistant Superintendent of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute there should be seven Superintendentsfor the Seven Industrial Schools, one Superintendent to Assistxxx the Industrial Engineer in dealing with questions relating to the Industrial Schools in the Office and one Superintendent to be attached to the Central Industrial Workshop so as to give the Superintendents a continuous opportunity to acquire a high standard of workshop practice. It may not be out of place to mention here that when the Industrial Schools were first established, in addition to the Technical Assistant, the Inspector-General of Education had two of the Superintendents of the Industrial Schools employed as Technical Supervisors. As the post of the Technical Assistant has been abolished it is absolutely necessary to have a man in the office to attend to questions connected with Industrial Schools. He should have no powers of inspection or control over Industrial Schools. As it is proposed to interchange them with the staff of the Department the pay of the last class of Superintendents is fixed at the same rate as that of the Mechanics.

13 The Superintendents may be in three classes

One	Superintendent on Rs 100-10-150	133-1/3	133	5	4
5	Superintendents on Rs 75-5-125 including the Assistant Superintendent, C. T. Institute & the Superintendent, Doddaballapur Weaving School.	105-5/9	316	10	8
6	Superintendents on Rs 50-5-100 (the same grade as that of the Mechanics)	80-5/9	483	5	4
			933	5	4

School. 24

11. The main defects of the present staff as already explained are as follows -

i) The Superintendents though some or them are smart and intelligent have not been trained for a sufficiently long time to be quite fit for running such Institutions. Government have approved of my proposals to send them for training by turns to the Central Industrial Workshop and the Art Workshop and keep one man in the Office so that he may not only be trained in administrative work and help the Industrial Engineer in his work relating to the Industrial Schools but spend hisspare time in working in the workshops. Thus we are likely to have at least 2 persons at one time working under workshop conditions and keeping up - their mechanical skill and ability. This system will also enable me to interchange them with the Departmental staff also, so that the men may not get slack in the work they are employed by being forced to do the same class of work for a number of years. I also propose similarly to interchange the Superintendents of the Schools in which artistic industries are taught such as - Chennapatna and Sagar with the staff of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute.

In regard to the Weaving School at Doddaballapur, I have already taken steps to post for the charge of that Institution one of the Weaving Inspectors who has been trained on Weaving in the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute and has worked in the Department. This post should be made interchangeable with that of the Weaving Inspector and of the Superintendent of the Government Weaving Factory so that the man in charge may be thoroughly familiar with the conditions of the Weaving Industry in the State and the improvements errected from time to time. As already stated provision will be made for instruction in other weaving centres by means of Demonstration Factories started with the help of the District Boards.

12. The scale of pay now provided for the Superintendents is

27

In these Trades Schools Carpentry is necessary as it has a direct bearing on certain portions of the handicrafts taught in these schools.

It will be seen that the subjects now proposed more or less include all subjects now taught with suitable additions to provide instruction in special industries in the State and eliminate courses such as Metal work in Hassan for which there is no special need.

The Taluk Schools will be run as Trades Schools, the object being not only to train practised workmen, but also in their later stages to introduce improvements and raise the standard of workmanship.

Staff required for the ensuing years

10. The staff required for these schools will be as follows -

1) One Superintendent with a thorough practical knowledge of at least one of the subjects taught in the school who should also be a good draftsman and trained under factory conditions and able to manage the school efficiently and work it more or less under commercial conditions.

2) A well-trained instructor in each of the subjects to be taught. He should, besides supervising the work of the pupils also do original work in association with the pupils.

3) One man to do combined work as a Clerk, a Store-keeper and Accountant.

4) A General Education Teacher who may be part time when the work is not heavy or when the transactions are large may assist the Clerk in Clerical work when he does not take General Education classes.

5) A Drawing Instructor - When the number of pupils is not large, the Superintendent himself may take some of the drawing with the help of the part time assistant or the Drawing Instructor in the Industrial School may do part time work in the High school.

vi) Provision should be made for general education and training in drawing.

vii) There should be well-equipped workshop attached to each mofussil Industrial School in which the pupils are able to work under workshop conditions. Such workshops are necessary not only to improve the course of training in Industrial schools but to meet local needs, as the existing facilities in almost all the Districts even for getting simple furniture, repairs of any machines &c - made are very inadequate and the workshops are not likely to compete with genuine private enterprise. After making allowance for the waste likely to be caused by learners, these workshops should be run on commercial lines. A margin of 50 per cent in the cost of raw - materials used in the Institute may be allowed for the purpose.

viii) Great benefit is likely to be derived by the pupils in Industrial schools if they are able to work side by - side with practised workmen and until there is a sufficient number of senior pupils to attend to such work, discretion should be given to the Superintendent to engage labour paid on wages. If heavy orders are received and if there isno likelihood of any of these being - carried out by private enterprise temporary labour may be similarly employed.

ix) Facilities should be afforded to promising pupils to undergo further training in the Central Industrial Workshops, the Art Workshop, the Government Weaving Factory, the Chamanajendra Technical Institute as the case may be, a system of artizan scholarship being introduced to enable the pupils to maintain themselves for one year after which they should be able to maintain themselves from the wages that they get.

x) Assistance should be given to pupils after they finish their course to obtain suitable employment.

9. The subjects to be taught in the Industrial Schools may be distributed as follows -

DISTRICT SCHOOLS

Shimoga	Carpentry,	smithy,	metal turning &	Rattan work
Chikmaglur...	"	"	"	"
Hassan ...	"	"	"	"
Chitaldrug...	"	"	"	"

No new Industrial school need be opened at present at Kolar and Tumkur but suitable arrangements should be made with the authorities of the Mission Schools for the training of Non-Christian pupils. As the Mission Schools mainly teach carpentry, a few apprentices to be taken in the workshops at Kolar and Tumkur to learn smithy work and Metalturning.

TALUK SCHOOLS

Sagar ... Carpentry, Smithy, Rattan and Sandalwood carving.
Chennapatna - Carpentry, Lacquerwork, nature imitation & Shoe making.
Doddaballapur - Carpentry and weaving.

provision is made for teaching wood carving, though Sandalwood carving is the mot important local industry. There is a good deal of cane in te forests suitable for rattan work. The Kumbis who are now induced to settle in these sparsely populated tracts by the Forest Department, find this a useful industry and arrangements have been made to open a rattan class in Sagar, the understanding being that the Department should supply an Instructor, the Forest Department giving the raw materials and the pupils, and taking the manufactured products to meet the cost of maintaining these pupils. With the existing resources therefore, it is possible to rearrange the the courses in the schools so as to raise the standard of training all round

7. The existence of the Central Industrial workshop, the Arts Workshop, the Government Weaving Factory and some large industrial concern in the State, which, having received assistance from the State are willing to allow facilities to pupils recommended by the Department to undergo practical training, afford an additional means to provide a complete training to promising pupils and these facilities should be fully utilised.

8. In the re-organisation of the Industrial Schools, the following principls may be followed

i) Provision should be made in all District Industrial Schools for raining in Carpentry and Smithy. Rattan work may also be ught as it is to a certain extent associated with furniture manufacture and is able to meet local demand. In the Malad Districts of the State where some cane suitable for such work is available, such courses are necessary as they would enable us to develop local industries for using cane.

ii) Where in addition to these handicrafts any special industry is followed on a large scale such as Weaving, Lacquerware working, carving &c facilities should be afforded for training in such subjects, but such institutions should be opened in places where such industries are now practised on a large scale.

iii) No minimum educational qualification should be insisted upon, but wherever possible, only pupils who have undergone at least the primary course should be selected.

iv) The pupils should not be below 12

v) The courses should be thoroughly practical, i.e., should be taught by a series of graduated exercises so that at the end of two years the pupils may be able to turn out simple saleable manufactured products.

to adopt will/therefore to a great extent take away the charge brought against the schools that they give no facilities for practical training. The equipment should be further systematically improv-ed and Government should provide a grant of at least Rs 5,000/- annually for a period of five years for improving the equipment of these schools.

Re: for admission to Industrial Schools.

5. The age at which pupils are now admitted to these ~~xxxxx~~ Industrial Schools is not regulated by any principle. I have seen lads of 8 & 9 in some schools, and in others adults of 25. I think that no one should be admitted to these Industrial Schools below the age of 12 and even then only such pupils should be admitted as have sufficient physical development to be able to bear the strain of manual labour. It is not usual to insist on any ~~xxx~~ general Educational qualifications and as these schools are primarily meant for the sons of artizans any restriction as to educational qualifications is likely to keep out the most eligible pupils. In future I intend on insisting that all applicants for admission should have at least passed the primary course in general education except in the case of sons of artizans. Arrangements are now made to impart general education in all the Industrial Schools, a whole-time man being employed in some, but I was very much disappointed with the class of instruction imparted. These general education classes have to be continued.

Carpentry & Smithy should be taught in the Industrial Schools

6. In the District Industrial Schools the main courses taught are smithy and carpentry, but in some, certain other crafts are also taught, for instance, in Hassan, arrangements have been made to teach Metalwork. The metal work courses are organised on an efficient scale in the Chamarajendra Technical Institute. It is not possible to provide any equipment for such a course in a mofussil Industrial School. There is therefore nothing to be gained by repeating this course in a District Industrial School. Moreover, though there are Metal Workers in Sravanabelagola, there are few such workers in Hassan. It is therefore proposed to abolish it. In Sagar though carpentry and smithy are taught no provision

can be used is the one at Shimoga as there are no Industrial Schools at Kolar and Tumkur but even at Shimoga there is some difficulty as the workshop is at some distance from the Industrial school. I am taking steps to put up a small building at a cost of about Rs 2,000/- in the grounds attached to the Workshop for the accommodation of the Industrial School at Shimoga. The District Board at Chikmaglur has agreed to provide Rs 2,500/- for opening a workshop attached to the District Industrial School at Chikmaglur and the District Boards at Hassan and Chitaldrug have been approached for a similar grant. It will therefore be possible to provide within the near future for proper workshop training in connection with both Smithy and carpentry in all District Workshops. The Chennapatna Industrial School is fitted up with an Oil Engine and about two dozen lathes for lacquerware work. Only about 6 of these are used by the pupils. The others were not in good state. I have taken steps to get all the lathes repaired and revive the system of allowing experienced workmen to work on the lathes as it is not possible for each man to have a separate power driven lathe. As I have already stated, the equipment of the Weaving Schools is very defective. It is necessary to provide the Doddaballapur School with the following appliance,

1 Pirn Winding Machine
1 Bobbin Winding Machine
1 Warping and Sizing Machine
1 Twisting Machine
1 Tappet Machine
1 Dhobbi & Jacquard Machine
1 Double Shuttle Slay
12 Looms.

and arrangements have been made to send them from the Government Weaving Factory subject to the adjustment of the cost. It is proposed to open a carving Class at Sagar. The accommodation for this schools is very defective. Though the rains are very heavy the roofing is bad and there is not sufficient room. Additional accommodation at a cost of about Rs 2,000/- is absolutely necessary. The rattan class is being worked under commercial conditions with rattan supplied from the Forest Department the pupils being the wild Kumbis. The measures that I propose

these Institutions are not of the right type. Most of them attend these Institutions attracted by the scholarships and though many of the pupils have been in the Schools continuously from 4 to 5 years their knowledge is very poor. The system of recruitment of staff is also very unsatisfactory. As it was very difficult to get competent men to work as Superintendents of Industrial Schools, when the schools were first started a certain number of under-graduates were selected by the Education Department for training and these men after undergoing a short course either in the Mechanical Engineering School or in the Chamarajendra Technical Institute were appointed as Superintendents of these Institutions. Though some of these men would make very competent Superintendents, if properly trained, the time spent in such training was too short to give them any sound knowledge of any handicraft which they were expected to teach with the result that the majority of the Superintendents confine their attention entirely to administrative workin the Institution and take no direct part in instruction. Most of them are also discontented owing to want of prospects. The inspection of these schools in the past left much to be desired. The schools have no proper curricula nor any system of testing progress. If these schools should be of any use in the future it is necessary therefore to thoroughly remodel them and see that the instruction imparted is such as would qualify the pupils to practise the handicraft with success and earn a living.

Recruitment 4. The present course is one for four years, but as a matter of fact very few pupils go through this course and the few that do so for the sake of the scholarships. To teach any thoroughly the period of 4 years is not too long but ly necessary that as soon as the pupils have learnt of their craft they should get at least 2 years good training before leaving the school. - It is proposed to make arrangements to c instruction in these Industrial Schools with the wo ed to the Department. Unfortunately the only way

7 courses and improvement in equipment

centre as Doddaballapur the looms used in the school are very primitive, no improved appliances have been introduced and there is a feeling among the weavers that their children could be better trained in their own houses than in the Weaving Schools. Moreover, in all large Weaving centres in the State such as Doddaballapur, Chikanaikanhalli and Molakalmuru, silk Weaving is of greater importance than coarse cotton weaving and yet the Weaving taught in our Industrial Schools is confined to very coarse counts The Superintendents in charge of these Schools were themselves not trained in Weaving. It would be too costly to provide each Weaving centre with a separate school. It is sufficient to have one central well equipped Institution which may be located at Doddaballapur and arrange for instruction in Weaving in the mofussil by means of Demonstration factories where the sons of the weavers may learn the use of improved appliances by actually working with them. The District Board of Tumkur has given a grant for a Demonstration Factory at Chikanaikanhalli and the question of starting a similar Demonstration Factory at Molakalmuru is under correspondence. Steps have also been taken to establish with the aid of private enterprise a Weaving Factory at Chikmaglur and the question of starting a similar Factory at Shimoga is under consideration. It is proposed to give the factories the services of a Demonstrator temporarily so that he may be able to train local labour. Moreover, the system of training the weavers in the use of improved appliances by assisting them to put them up in their own houses and work them with the help of peripatetic demonstration parties will be continued. For advanced training, arrangements will be made in the Government Weaving Factory. It will thus be seen that the new scheme of instruction in weaving will while providing a central well equipped Institute spread facilities throughout the State for acquiring a practical training in the handicraft.

8. Owing to inadequate equipment and an inefficient system of training in these schools the class of pupils that resort to these

A NOTE ON THE REORGANISATION OF THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS IN THE STATE

In the year 1912 Government sanctioned a new scheme for the Re-organisation of Industrial Education in the State, the main features of which were the establishment of the Chamaraj-endra Technical Institute primarily for training in artistic industries and the Mechanical Engineering School in Bangalore, for training in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering and - District and Taluk Industrial Schools affording means of train -ing in different classes of handicraft such as Smithy, Carpen -try, metalwork, lacquerware &c. In accordance with this - scheme District Industrial Schools were established at Shimoga Chikmaglur, Chitaldrug and Hassan, for training in Carpentry and Smithy. There are two excellent Mission Schools at Kolar and Tumkur and as a liberal grant is given no separate Govern-ment Industrial Schools were established in these places. For teaching other handicrafts such as Weaving, Lacquerware work, &c., there were three weaving schools viz., at Doddaballapur, Chikanaikanhalli and Molakalmuru, one School at Chennapatna for teaching Lacquerware work, nature study and carpentry, one at Sagar teaching Carpentry and Smithy and another at Hole-Narasipur teaching similar subjects. On my recommendation, Government have been pleased to abolish the Industrial Schools at Hole-Nara-sipur, Chikanaikanhalli and Molakalmuru and convert the remain-ing Taluk Industrial Schools into Trades Schools.

2. The equipment of none of the District or Taluk Industrial Schools at present permits of much useful practical instruction being given as it is very incomplete. The District Industrial Schools have no proper workshop attached to them where practical instruction can be given and owing to inadequacy of grants for purchase of raw materials &c., the outturn of manufactured arti-cles is too small to give such scope even for such practical - training as the ordinary artizans receive when working in con-junction with their parents. Even in such an important Weaving

25476

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "INDUSTRIES"

In reply please refer to
No. G.C. 67/22-3

ENCL. No. Note on the Reorganisation of Industrial Schools in the State. Curricula for Industrial Scholarships. Statement

REV. SECRETARIAT 21 DEC 1922 INDUSTRIES & COMMERCE BRANCH

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE, IN MYSORE.

Bangalore 18th December 1922

FROM

P. G. D'SOUZA, ESQ., B.A., B.L.,

Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore

Bangalore (India)

21 DEC 1922

To

The Secretary to the Government of Mysore,
General Department,
Bangalore.

SIR,

With reference to Government Order No. DE. 1066-8/22-3 dated 10.12.22 I have the honor to forward herewith my proposals in regard to the Re-organisation of the Industrial Schools. The requirements of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute will be dealt with in a separate note, but as the two schemes are more or less independent, orders may be passed on these proposals separately.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

DIRECTOR.

USC)

21190

13

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "INDUSTRIES"

In reply please refer to
No. C.C. 92/22-3.

ENCL. NO.

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE, IN MYSORE.

Bangalore 31st: October *1922*

FROM

P. G. D'SOUZA, ESQ., B.A., B.L.,
Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore
Bangalore (India)

SECRETARIAT 2044 2 NOV 1922 REV. & COMMERCE INDUSTRIES BRANCH.
GEN'L REV. SEC. 2 NOV 1922

To

The Secretary to the Government of Mysore,
General Department,
B a n g a l o r e.

SIR,

With reference to your letter No: G 2715/22/C dated 26.10.22 I have the honour to state that the preliminary draft regarding the revision of the Curricula for the Industrial Schools is ready but the same has to be modified in the light of the remarks contained in the Government Order No: 2633-99 DC/21-22 dated 24.10.22 sanctioning the re-organisation of the Department of Industries and Commerce. I shall be in a position to submit my final proposals in the matter by the 20th November 1922.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

P. G. D'Souza

DIRECTOR.

BV).

14

G. R. S. VI—G/32]

SUBJECT.....

.....

.....

Diary No. of letter replied to——————

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

the *191* .

Date of issue——————

Signed by——————

Section 9De

File No.

Serial No

No.

To

The Director of Pce

Sir,

With reference to your ~~letter~~ Correspondence ending with your letter No. G.C. 92/22-23 dated the 4th Feby 1922 stating that your proposals in connection with the reorganisation of the Industrial Schools will be submitted by the 15th October, I am directed to request that the proposals may ~~express whether their enquiries~~ ~~extension of time will be found necessary~~.

over.

I have &c

Secretary to
Govt Genl Dept

VS 31/10/22

12

G. R. S. VI—G/32]

SUBJECT.....

.....

.....

Diary No. of letter replied to.....

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

the 191 .

Date of issue 26th October 1922

Signed by Ex. m. s. r Row

Section Ite.

File No.

Serial No

No. 2715

To

The Director of Industries & Com

Sir,

With reference to correspondence ending with your letter No. Ly.C 92/22-13 dated 4th Sept 22 stating that your proposals in connection with the reorganisation of the Industrial Schools will be submitted by the 15th October, I am directed to state that the said proposals have not yet been received in this office and to request that the submission of the same may be expedited.

over.

I have etc

24/10/22 For Gen. Secy.

RDN.

16538

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "INDUSTRIES"

In reply please refer to
No. C.C.21/22-23

19. No. 1178

ENCL. No.

GEN. & REV. SECT.
6 SEP 1922
INDUSTRIES & COMMERCE BRANCH.

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE, IN MYSORE.

Bangalore 4/9/ 1922

GEN. & REV. SECT.
4 SEP 1922

FROM

P. G. D'SOUZA, ESQ., B.A., B.L.,

Director-of-Industries and-Commerce in Mysore

Bangalore (India)

To

The Secretary to the Government of Mysore,
General Department,
Bangalore.

SIR,

With reference to my letter No. O.C. 2/22-23 dated 1.7.22 regard-ing proposals for the re-organisation of the Industrial Schools, I have the honor to state that I have spent the last two months in studying the institutions in detail and as my proposals contemplate a thorough re-organisation of the same, I wish to take some more time and shall submit final proposals by the 15th ~~instant~~ October

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant

P. G. D'Souza

DIRECTOR.

USC)

consequent on
by the abolition of the Schools and who are
on a permanent pensionable basis should
be continued till the requirements of all
the Schools are examined and the
minimum establishment is fixed

(4) and that some of the teachers whose
services will no longer be required
should receive preference in selecting
the staff for the poly-technic courses

Order no. 1065-2

The proposals of the
Director, D.E. are tentatively
approved. He is requested to
submit at an early date,
definite proposals on the several
points noted in ~~his~~ the letter
No. 6396 dated 28th June 1922,
each such proposal forming
the subject of a separate Com-
munication

28/7/22

Secretary to Govt
Genl Depts

List of enclosures.

Recd
2.8.22

To

The Director D.E.
The D.G.E.
The Comptroller

Copied by

Examined by

23/7/22

WD 1888—GPB—1,000,000-21-12-22

G.R.S. VI G 34]

5

SUBJECT.....

.....

.....

Diary No. of letter replied to.....

Section Ite.

File No. 26-22

Serial No. 2

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

the 192

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore

Date of issue.... 10. 8. 22

Signed by... M. V. S. P. 3...

Read—

G. O. no. 4666-80) Edn 121-21-60 dated 20th June 1922, passing orders in regard to the transfer of the Industrial Schools to the control of the Dte. Deptt.

2. Letter no. O.C.2 of 22-23 dated the 15th July 1922, from the Director of Dte. Deptt. submitting the following proposals for the orders of Govt:—

(1) That instructions in the Industrial Schools in the State should continue on the existing lines with such improvements as may be immediately possible until the Department is able to submit definite proposals and effect can be given to these recommendations without prejudice to the training already imparted. Order Thereon No.

(2) That admissions to the Schools at Chikkanayakanhalli, Holenarasipur and Malavalli should be stopped but the classes already opened should continue until the Dept. is in a position to decide as to what is to be done with the pupils already admitted

(3) That the Staff ~~of the Schools~~ whose services have to be dispensed with

May this be

i Printed ?

ii treated as a standing order ?

iii published in the Gazette, English Part ?

iv translated ?

v placed at the disposal of the press ?

vi published in the Gazette, Kannada Part ?

Copy of letter No. HC. 766 of 21-22 dated the 30th June 1922, from the Inspector-General of Education in Mysore, Bangalore, to the Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore, Bangalore.

With reference to your No. GC. 17 dated the 22nd June 1922, I have the honor to state that the proposed retrenchment would come into effect only after the transfer of Industrial schools to the Department of Industries and Commerce and notices to persons who will be likely affected by retrenchment may be issued by you.

The persons employed in the Industrial schools are men with technical qualifications and there are no places for such men in the Education Department.

" COPY "

DIRECTOR.

HSC)

7

Copy of letter No. GC. 17 dated the 22/23rd June 1922, from the Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore, Bangalore to the Inspector-General of Education in Mysore, Bangalore

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With reference to Government Order No. 4666-80/Edn. 121-21-60 dated the 20th June 1922, sanctioning the transfer of the Industrial Schools to the Industries and Commerce Department, I have the honor to state that I have requested Mr. S.V Ramaswamy Iyer, Superintendent of Industries, to attend to all matters relating to the transfer of the schools to the Department. I shall be greatly obliged if all facilities are given to him to collect all necessary information and take over all important previous records. Notices may kindly be issued to persons likely to be affected by the proposed retrenchments if they cannot be provided elsewhere in the Education Department. There will be no vacant posts in the Department.

" COPY "

DIRECTOR.

USC)

Meanwhile, I have issued instructions not to make any further admission, but the students already admitted in previous years may continue to receive instructions from the staff till arrangements can be made to send them to other schools and close the classes.

6 I beg that Government may be pleased to pass the following - orders -

1. Instruction in the Industrial Schools in the State to continue on the existing lines with such improvements as may be immediately possible until the department is able to submit definite proposals and effect can be given to these recommendations without prejudice to the training already imparted. These proposals will be submitted by the 15th August 1922.

2. Admissions to the schools at Chickanayakanhalli, Hole-Narasipur and Molakalmuru to be stopped, but the classes already opened to continue until we are in a position to decide as to what is to be done with the pupils already admitted.

3. The staff of the schools whose services have to be dispensed with by the abolition being on a permanent pensionable basis to be continued till the requirements of all the schools are examined and the minimum establishment is fixed.

4. Some of the teachers whose services will not longer be required to be given preference in selecting the staff for the poly-technic courses.

7 As regards the Chamarajendra Technical Institute and the instruction imparted in the Art Workshop, I shall submit detailed proposals by the end of this month.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

DIRECTOR.

USC)

00154

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "INDUSTRIES"

In reply please refer to
No. DC.20.22-23.

ENCL. No. 2

9K 40-22-2 (4)

GEN. & REV. SECRETARIAT 2148 3 JUL 1922 INDUSTRIES & COMMERCE BRANCH.

OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE, IN MYSORE.

Bangalore. 1st July 1922.

FROM

P. G. D'SOUZA, ESQ., B.A., B.L.,
Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore
Bangalore (India)

9K Corr. 3 JUL 1922 Rec'd

To

The Secretary to the Government of Mysore,
General Department,
Bangalore.

SIR,

With reference to Government Order No. 4866-80/Edn. 121-21-60 dated the 20th June 1922 and your letter No. 6596/I & C dated the 28th June 1922 asking me to submit at an early date proposals for suitably revising and co-ordinating the various courses in Industrial schools, I have the honor to state as follows :

2. Proposals for revising and improving the courses have to be formulated only after a detailed examination is made of each school and this work is being attended to by Mr. S. V. Ramaswamy, B.A.,B.E under my personal directions. In the course of this month it is proposed to examine the majority of the schools and some preliminary proposals will be submitted by the middle of next month. Mean-while work will be continued on the existing lines.

3 The chief defects of the District Industrial Schools at present are - (1) the workshops are not properly equipped, (2) the majority of pupils that come for training seek admission for the sake of - - scholarships, (3) the courses are too elementary to be of much use to send out finished workmen, (4) the amounts provided for working expenses are too inadequate to permit of sufficient raw materials being purchased and the result is there is not sufficient work for the boys, (5) the courses in each school are too many that the establishment employed is too large and the instruction imparted in each course is in consequence very superficial in character.

5.

4. As regards the equipment of the workshops, the only place before them is a District Workshop in Shimoga and steps will be immediately taken to correlate the work of the school with that of the workshop. So far as Hassan, Chickmaglur and Chitaldrug are concerned, I have seen the workshops attached to the schools. They are wanting in such essential equipment as a lathe and a drilling machine. There are some lathes and drilling machines manufactured in the workshops at a time when it was not possible to get any imported machines of this kind. They are however very good and suitable for small workshops. Under the scheme of District Workshops Government have approved of the grant of half the cost of the equipment of the workshop in case the District Boards concerned provide the other half. By the addition of these lathes and drilling machines and a small oil engine the workshop will be quite sufficient to meet local needs. I shall settle the details with the Presidents of the District Boards concerned and submit further proposals on the subject.

5. Of the Taluk schools to be abolished, as soon as I received the orders of Government I requested the Inspector General of Education to issue notices to the staff of the schools. The Inspector General of Education has not done so as the date on which the abolition was to take effect was not specified and the men required sufficient notice before their services could be terminated(Vide copies of correspondence enclosed). There is also another difficulty. The Officials of the Education Department belong to the Permanent pensionable service of Government. I understand that the teachers of these schools hold permanent posts and that it is not possible therefore to terminate their services so suddenly. In these circumstances, I am of opinion that the schools may be continued until we definitely decide as to the date from which the schools should cease and what has to be done with the staff. It is not possible for me to send proposals on the subject until I have examined the whole position and found out whether any of this staff could be otherwise absorbed. This is a matter on which I shall address Government again by the end of this month. Meanwhile

G.R.S. 27]

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(Continuation sheet draft form.)

for improving the Arts institutions

4) Efficient supervision and inspection of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore

5) The affording of facilities in the institutions of the Department to the Dy. of Edn. for the training of teachers in connection with the introduction of Toolu Technics courses in the High Schools, and practical instruction in the Middle Schools.

This may be treated as urgent and the reports submitted as early as possible.

Dharwar Eli.

27/6 Genl - Secy

No. 6299/906.
28-6-22

Copy forwarded to the Dy. of Edn for information.

Boo

Mys

for Genl - Secy.

28/6/22

G. R. S. VI—G/32]

SUBJECT.....

.....

.....

Diary No. of letter replied to.....

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

, *the* *191* .

Date of issue 28.6.22.

Signed by Mr. M. Y. R. Rao.

Section Dc

File No. 40-22

Serial No 1

No. 6396/986

To

The Director D & C.

Sir,

With refce to GO no 4666-80 / Ed.4 121-21-60 dd 20.6.22 directing the transfer of the Industrial Schools incharge the and the Chamarajendra Technical Institute to the control of the Department of Industries and Commerce, I am directed to request you to be good as to formulate and

over.

Submit for the orders of Govt. definite proposals on the following points. Each one of the different items may form the subject of a separate and independent communication :—

1) Improving the existing institutions with regard to (i) courses of study, (ii) Scholarships, (iii) converting some of the industrial schools into trades Schools, (iv) : grading of work despite (v) better arrangement for supply of raw materials & sale of finished goods & (vi) Examination and revision of the present system of accounts.

2) Co-ordination of the General courses of training imparted in the General institutions with a view to avoid overlapping & duplication

List of enclosures.

3) closing of the Schools at Chikmankonakatti, Mol Kalmuru Examined by Hole Narsipur and utilizing the savings

Copied by

4000 x 3 = 12,000.

36,000.

Peons ৳(11).

Watchmen ৳(11)

Scavengers 4(3)

Talik Industrial Schools

Clerks	3	(30),
Draftsmen & Engineering Teachers	2	(35)
Carpentry Instructor	3	(35)
Smithy Instructors	2	(35)
Rattan Instructor		(30)
Sandal wood cutting Instructor		(35)
Natural Dyeing Instructor		(35)
Lacquer ware Instructor		(35)
Shoe making Instructors		(45)
Weaving Instructor. 30-2-50		(৳32) 1/3
Peons	3	(11)
Watchman	3	(11)
Scavenger	3	(3)

৳625 x 12 = 7500

৳32 1/3 =

Edn Memorandum — Director's Proposals — Orders of Government

District Industrial Schools

Should be so organised as to enable the pupils to take full advantage of the facilities for practical training in the Govt Dept. Workshops at headquarters &c. Also to provide for the correlation of the Scale of establishment and cost to industrial

will be as follows:—

1 Supt. 75-10-125+10	108 1/3 +10	Superintendent	100-10-150	133 1/3
4 Instructors (30+10)	160	3 Supts.	75-5-125	316 2/3
1 Teacher in Gen Edn.	35	6 Supt.	50-5-100	483 1/3
1 Clerk	35			933 1/3.
2 Peons @ 7	25			
~~Contingencies~~				
1	503 1/3 X6			

6000 per annum X4 = 24,000

2800/3 X 12/4 = 11200

105 / 30 / 120 / 30 / 40 / 70 / 30 / 140

23 / 46 / 16 2/3 / 82

W 5

Taluk Ind. School

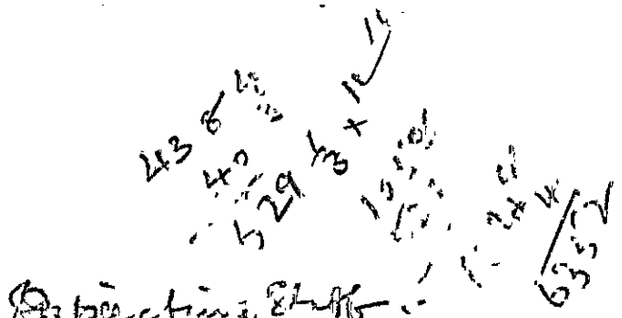
Supt.	50+10	= 66
2 Instructors	25+10	= 70
Clerk	15+10	= 25
Peon	8+5	= 13
Houserent		29/100
		331 or Rs 4000 p.a

Dt. Indus Schools

Clerk 3(35), 1(30)	135 ✓
Draftsmen & Gen Edn teach. 3(40), 1(35)	155 ✓
Carpentry Instructor 4(40)	160 ✓
Smithy Instruct. 3(40), 1(35)	155 ✓

Director's Proposal

Estimate of Cost



Directing Staff:-

4 Supts (75+10-125 +10 24,160

Establishment:

1 Head man (30+10) 640 /

1 Teacher for Q.E.S. 140 /
25+10 H.P

4 clerks 25+0 140.

2 peons 6, 7 & 15+10 100

Contingencies:

Materials 240

Tools. 120

Cutting 40

Rent 120

1540 1848

1348

180	
210	
753	
397	
1655	
1600	
2211	
8184	

1600	
5680	
2281	

As outlined in Educational Memorandum	Director's recommendations		Orders of Government
	Existing scale	Proposed scale.	
	District Industrial schools.		
District Ind. Schools.			
These Schools should be so organised as to enable the pupils to take full advantage of the facilities for practical training in the Govt. Industrial Workshop at headquarters of Dts and also to provide for the correlation of art instruction to industrial training.	Provision should be made in all District Industrial Schools for training in carpentry and Smithy. Rattan work may also be taught as it is to a certain extent associated with furniture manufacture and is able to meet local demand.		
The Scale of establishment etc ~~is~~ as for each School is as follows:—	Superintendents for Ind. Schools.		
Directing Staff	1 Superintendent (125) 125	1 Superintendent (100-10-150) 133 1/3	
1 Superintendent 75-10-125+10=108 1/3+10	5 Supts (77) 385	3 Supts (75-5-125) 316 2/3	
	3 Supts (55) 165	6 Supts (50-5-100) 483 1/3	
	1 Supt for		

4 Instructors on (30+10)	160	Weaving Schools (15-5-10.0)	91 2/3
1 Teacher on Genl Edn. 25+10 (N.P.)	35	Sub-Asst. Superintendent	
1 clerk 25+10	35	Sir Bhamaragadda Technical Institute (100-10-150)	133 1/3
2 Peons (8,7) 15+10	25		
	900		933 1/3
Other expenditure		**Other staff for D.I. Industrial Schools**	
Materials	60	Clerks 4 (30)	120
Tools	30	Genl Edn. Teacher 4 (30)	120
Contingencies	10	Carpentry Instr. 4 (35)	140
Rent	30	Smithy Instr 3 (35) (30)	135
	503 1/3	Rattan Instr. 4 (30)	120
Roughly 500 p.m or Rs 6000 per annum		Metal Works Instr. (30)	30
Total expenditure on the above scale for the 4 existing District Ind Schools = 24,000		Peons 4 (11)	44
		Watchman 4 (10)	40
			749

Clerks 3 (35) (30) 135
Draftsm & Genl Edn. Teacher 3 (40), (35) 155
Carpentry Instructor 4 (40) 160
Rattan Instr (40) 2 (35) (30) 140
Peons 4 (11) 44
Watchman 4 (11) 44
Scavenger 4 (3) 12
845

As outlined in Edn. Memorandum.	Director's recommendations		Orders of Government
	Existing Scale	Proposed Scale.	
Taluk Industrial Schools	**Taluk Industrial Schools or Trade Schools.**		
Each Taluk Industrial School will be provided with the following Scale of charges, establishment and equipment	Other Staff excluding Supdt provided under above		
Supdt 50+10 H.A. 60	Assistant Supdt 35 — 35	Clerks 3(30) — 90	
2 Instructors 25+10 70	Clerks 2(30)(23 3/4) — 83 3/4	Draftsmen — —	
Clerk 15+10 25	Storke Keeper (25) — 25	Genl Edn. Teacher 2(35) — 70	
Peon 8+5 13	Carpentry Instr. 2(35), (30), (31 1/9) — 131 1/9	Carpentry Instr. 3(35) — 105	
Teacher for Genl Edn 25+10 35	Smithy Instr (35)(30) — 65	Smithy Instr. 2(35) — 70	
House rent — 20 —	Drawing Master (35)(31 1/9) — 66 1/9	Rattan Instr (30) — 30	
Scholarships — 100 —	~~Allowance for Genl Edn~~	Sandalwood carving Instr (34) — 35	
Contingencies — 8 —	Genl Edn Teacher (31 1/9)(6) — 37 1/9	Nature Study Instr (35) — 35	
— 331 —	Nature Imitation Instr (25) — 25	Lacquer Ware Instr (35) — 35	
Rs 331 per mensem or Rs 4000 per annum	Weaving Shed Asst (26) — 26	Shoemaker Instr (45) — 45	
	Weaving Instr (39) — 39	Weaving Instr (30-2-50) — 42 1/3	
	Engine Driver (45) — 45	Peons 3(11) — 33	
	Peons 3(10)(11) — 41	Watchmen 3(11) — 33	

Total expenditure per annum on the above scale for the three existing Taluk Schools Rs. 12,000

Trade Schools

In centres where Communities of artisans have specialised for decades in any particular industry the institution to be started should have a special reference to the industry and the community engaged in it. It should aim at improving the industry itself rather than merely train pupils to a certain standard. Instances where industrial schools already existing may be converted into trades schools are those at Sagar, Chennapatna, Doddaballapur & New Trades Schools maybe started at Nagamangala, Sravanabelagola etc. In these trades schools a high degree of specialisation should be aimed at so as to enable the artisans to withstand competition in the market. The schools may be conducted on strictly commercial lines. These schools will be organised and worked by the Ind. Industries department.

Watchman (10)(11) 2 1
Scavenger (3) 3

Total Exp per mensa, 643 1/12

Establishment in Director's office for work in connection with Ind. Schools.

Scavenger 3 (4) 3

Total Exp per mensa 632 1/3

Accountant (50) 50

As outlined in Education Memorandum	Director's recommendations		Orders of Government
	Existing scale	Proposed scale	
Scholarships	~~Scholarships~~ Scholarships		
The existing scheme of scholarships tenable in Industrial institutions provides for a progressive scale of Scholarships ranging from Re 1 to Rs 5 in Subjects such as carpentry etc and Rs 6 to Rs 12 in Art courses.	District Ind. Schools.		
	20 at 1-8-0	80 at Rs 2/- 160	
	27 at 2-0-0	40 at Rs 3/- 120	
	17 at 3-0-0 — 330	40 at Rs 4/- 160	
	25 at 4-0-0		
	11 at 5-0-0		
		480	
It has been represented that the number and value of the Scholarships are too inadequate to induce pupils to remain for the full period of their courses as with the knowledge they	Taluk Ind. Schools.		
	20 at Rs 2-0-0	30 at Rs 2/- 60	
	28 at Rs 3-0-0 — 165	30 at Rs 3/- 90	
	5 at Rs 4-0-0	30 at Rs 4/- 120	
		270	
	Balance in reserve 39	Grand totals including	

They are able to earn more outside. Government consider therefore that sufficient inducement should be afforded to encourage pupils to stay for the full period of the courses and direct that the scheme of scholarships may be replaced by a system of payment of wages to pupils according to the quality and quantity of work turned out by them.

Equipment

As there are Industrial Schools at headquarters a lump sum of Rs 4,000 will be provided in the budget for 1921-22 for improving their equipment so as to bring them up to Standard

Total 5342

Grand total including the present grant for the C.T.I 8000 / 13,342

Equipment

& Cauvery T.I. 15870
Budget for the year 13342
Net increase the proposals involve, excluding 2468 the C.T. Institute or in round figures Rs 2500

It is necessary to provide an additional allotment of at least Rs 5,000 each year for a period of 5 years besides the amount suggested for improving the equipment of the schools.

As outlined in Educational Memorandum.	Director's recommendations.		Orders of Government
	Existing Scale	Proposed Scale.	
	Grant-in-aid.		
	Rs 436	In addition to the existing provision of Rs 8,456 on account of grant-in-aid to Aided Schools the Director suggests that an additional sum of Rs 3000 should be provided for new grants every year.	

Control pos to the Dte dept.
from 1.7.22.
Budget provn also pos.

Director Dte to take the necessary action for improving the existing Govt instns. — 1) Courses of Study, 2) Scheps, 3) Conversion of some of the existing Schools into trade schools; 4) provn of work depots, 5) better arrangements for supply of raw materials & sale of finished goods 6) Extn & revn of the present System of accounts.

—

Coordination of instn imparted in the several institutions

closing of Schs in Chitrai Kaupalli, Malakalpuram, & Mariyur, entrusting the provn for improving the other Schools

Proposals to be called for by Dr. for the Supervision & inspn of the C.T. Institute

Dr. to afford facilities to the Dy officers for deg. teachers in connection with the introdn of polytechnic courses in High Schools & practical instn in middle Schools

G. R. S. III-2,

General and Revenue Secretariat. | File No. 40 of 1922-3

Serial No.

ment institutions. Re-organization of the grades of Superintendents may perhaps lie over for the present. It may be taken up when the question of expansion of Industrial Education comes up for further consideration.

505
21.9.23.

GEN. & REV. SECRETARIAT
2 JAN 1930
DEVELOPMENT BRANCH

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

Serial No.

Director's report it is clear that the question has probably not been considered as yet. Further report in this matter will have to be called for.

As regards No.(6) viz., the examination and revision of the present system of accounts, the Director promises to send a further report.

Thus in five out of six matters on which the proposals of the Director were called for, no satisfactory proposals have been received. If approved, the Director's attention will be drawn to these facts and a report called for from him or perhaps the matter may be discussed with the Director by the Second Member of Council. The Director has also submitted proposals (1) for revising the scale of pay of Superintendents involving an extra cost of Rs.400, (2) increase of Rs.2468 per annum for the grant of scholarships and (3) Rs.3,000 for increasing grants-in-aid to Private Industrial Schools and (4) also for additional funds for the expansion of industrial education. As against this, there has been a saving of Rs.1169/- owing to the abolition of the Industrial Schools at Holenarsipur and Chikmagalur and Molakalmuru. The Director thus wants a net additional allotment of Rs.9699/- per annum. The Government Order of 20th June 1922 clearly lays down that no additional allotment can be sanctioned. As regards the additional grant for grants-in-aid no proper case has been made out for any increased grant. Any additional amount that may be available may be more profitably spent on Govern-

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

Serial No.

ships respectively. This involves an increase of Rs.2468 over the Budget Allotment for the current year. The revision of scholarships contemplated in the Government Order of 25th May 1921 was in the direction of replacing the scheme of scholarships by a system of payment of wages to pupils according to quality and quantity of work turned out by them. The arrangement was suggested with a view to induce the pupils to stay for the full period of their courses. The present proposals of the director only amount to an increase in the expenditure on scholarships and does not consider the suggestions contained in the Government Order of 25th May 1921. It appears to be necessary to draw the attention of the Director to this fact and to request him to submit revised proposals.

As regards item No.(3) viz., conversion of the Industrial Schools at Sagar, Chennapatna and Dodballapur to Trade Schools, the Director proposes that the curricula of these schools may be prescribed as follows:—

Sagar - Sandalwood Carving, Rattan, Smithy etc

Chennapatna - Carpentry & Lacquer work.

Dodballapur - Carpentry and Weaving.

Thus the Sagar School will be primarily responsible to develop the local industry of Sandalwood Carving, Chennapatna to develop the local industry in Lacquer work and Dodballapur School in Weaving.

Serial No.

These trade schools, according to Government Order of 25th May 1921, should be conducted on strictly commercial lines and should aim at improving the local industry rather than at the training of the students up to a certain standard. On these two important points, the Director has not submitted clear proposals. It would be necessary to provide that the admission of the pupils to these schools should be mainly confined to the Artisan Communities. In this connection the question of giving pupils a graded scale of wages so that they may be induced to continue in the institution will also have to be considered. The Director will have to be requested to submit detailed proposals under this head.

Regarding No. (4) viz., the provision of work-deposits for the purchase of raw materials, the institutions being allowed to recoup the working capital out of the sale proceeds of the finished articles, the proposals submitted by the Director are not full. It is necessary to indicate a limit of working capital for each institution which can be recouped from time to time from sale proceeds.

As regards No. (5) viz., making better arrangements for the supply of raw materials and the sale of the finished articles so as to minimise the locking up of work-deposits for a length of time, the Director observes that arrangements will be made to effect purchases systematically and organise sales properly. No definite proposals have been made. From the

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

Serial No.

being allowed to recoup the working capital out of sale proceeds of the finished articles;

(5) better arrangements for the supply of raw materials and the sale of the finished articles so as to minimise locking up of work-deposits for a length of time;

(6) the examination and revision of the present system of accounts;

There are at present the following industrial schools working under the control of the Department of Industries and Commerce:-

(i) Chamarajendra Technical Institute;

(ii) District Industrial Schools at Hassan, Chitaldrug, Chikmagalur and Shimoga;

(iii) Taluk Industrial Schools at Channapatna, and Sagar;

& the Weaving School at Dodballapur.

The Director has now submitted proposals in regard to all the above schools except Chamarajendra Technical Institute which has been reserved for separate consideration.

1. The Director has submitted revised proposals for co-ordinating the courses of training and revising the curricula in the different grades of Industrial Schools. The proposals made in this behalf appear to be suitable and may be adopted;

2. As regards the question of revising the present system of scholarships, the proposals of the Director are that each District Industrial School should on an average be provided with 40 scholarships and each Taluk School with 30 scholarships against the existing 25 and 18 scholar-

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

Serial No.

reorganising the Industrial Schools, and

6. Subject to the condition that no additional grants are asked for, the Director may be authorised to readjust the existing grants under scholarships to suit the present requirements - further report to be obtained.

The consideration of all other questions has of necessity to be postponed to a future occasion.

6.9.23

Gen Sec.

Although the lines on which Industrial Education in the State should be developed were indicated at great length in paragraphs 35 to 38 of the Government Order of 25th May 1921, several measures indicated therein were ordered to be deferred owing to difficulty to provide funds. Action in this matter was directed to be confined to the improvement of the existing institutions on the following lines:-

(1) the revision of the courses in the several grades of industrial schools with a view to correlate them;

(2) the revision of the present system of scholarships;

(3) the conversion of certain of the present industrial schools to Trade Schools viz Sagar, Chennapatna, Dodballapur;

(4) the provision of work-deposits for the purchase of raw materials, the institutions

Serial No.

Schools, and

(5) Appointment of local advisory committees to periodically visit the schools, inspect the accounts etc. and to assist in attracting pupils to the schools and in providing employments for those trained in the schools.

The above proposals do not involve any additional expenditure.

In the above examination of the Director's proposals all recommendations made by him which involve provision of additional funds have been entirely omitted but attention confined only to such of the improvements recommended by him which can be immediately given effect to without entailing extra cost.

For the present therefore orders may be passed only on the following points:-

1. Approving of the Director's proposals in regard to the correlating of courses of studies in the District and Taluk Industrial Schools.

2. Proposals as regards the conversion of the Industrial Schools at Sagar, Chennapatna and Doddaballapur into Trade Schools

3. His proposals as regards the supervision of the working of these schools.

4. Fixing a limit of working capital for each Industrial School and authorising the Director to recoup the same from the sale proceeds - further report to be obtained.

5. The proposals made by him in para 8 of his note as regards the principles to be followed in

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

Serial No.

additional accountant on Rs.50/- in his office. He has now to be asked to examine the question and prescribe, in consultation with the Comptroller, a revised system of accounts, providing also for periodical inspection and audit of the accounts.

It is for consideration if the Director's detailed proposals as regards (1) the revision of the establishments of the several industrial schools, (2) the revision of the existing system of scholarships, (3) annual additional recurring grants for grant-in-aid schools and (4) an annual lumpsum grant for expansion of industrial education can now be taken up for examination at all in view of there being no possibility of finding the additional funds required. It would perhaps be necessary to defer the consideration of these questions till at least the budget time next year when it may be possible to give some suitable additional grants for these objects

The following proposals of the Director may perhaps be approved:--

(1) No minimum educational qualifications should be insisted upon for admission into the industrial schools, a course of training in the primary course being considered sufficient.

(2) The age of admission should not be below 12.

(3) The District Supdt. of Industries to be made responsible for ordinary inspection work of the Dist. Industrial Schools subject to the higher supervision by the Industrial Engineer.

(4) The Supdt. of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute to supervise the working of the various Trade

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

Serial No.

This can only be done by admitting pupils of the artisan communities only the instruction imparted being directed towards improving the industry rather than the training of the pupils. It is only thus that the institutions can be worked on commercial lines. This aspect of the question has not been adverted to by the Director of Industries and Commerce in his present proposals. This however will have to be made clear to him.

As regards the question of work deposits also the Director has not made any proposals on the lines -- indicated by Government in the G.O. of 20th June 1922. Provision is now made in the budget for the purchase of materials etc., the Director being at liberty to operate upon the grants the sale proceeds being -- credited to the Treasury and included under Receipts in the budget. According to the revised arrangement the Director will have authority to utilise the -- receipts from sale proceeds etc for expenditure. In this case a limit of working capital for each institution will have to be fixed to be recouped from time to time out of the sale proceeds. The Director has not made any reference to this in his present proposals. He apparently intends to continue the work on the existing system. If the revised system has to be brought into effect up to what limit working capital may be allowed for each institution will have to be decided after obtaining further report from him

As regards introduction of a better system of accounts the Director has not gone into the question at all except suggesting the appointment of an additional

NOTE—Contn: sheet.

Serial No.

institute the following courses in all of them:- Carpentry. smithy. metal turning and rattan work. This may perhaps be approved.

The Director also suggests that the Mission Industrial Schools at Kolar and Tumkur should be made to admit non-christian pupils. At present these aided industrial schools are not of any benefit to the non-christian artisan communities in these places and it seems necessary to insist upon the authorities to justify the grants given to them by making arrangements for training non-christian pupils also on a reasonable scale.

As regards Taluk Industrial Schools, the schools at Hole-Narasipur, Chiknaikanahalli and Molakalmuru having been closed; it remains only to convert the schools at Sagar, Chennapatna and Doddaballapur into Trade Schools as directed by Govt. The Director proposes that the curricula of training in these schools may be revised as follows:-

Sagar - Carpentry, Smithy, Rattan Work and Sandalwood Carving.

Chennapatna - Carpentry, Lacquer Work, Nature Imitation and Shoe Making.

Doddaballapur - Carpentry and Weaving.

Except that carpentry is introduced as a common subject as necessary for training in all handi-crafts the courses do not materially differ from the existing courses. This proposal may be approved. The Director has not however offered any suggestions as regards working these Trade Schools on strictly ~~xxxx~~ commercial lines as contemplated by Government.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

Serial No.

aspects that can be considered now are those enumerated in the latter Govt. Order, dated 20th June 1922 referred to above which aim at improvements in the system of instruction imparted in these schools and their conduct on more efficient lines.

District Industrial Schools . As regards these schools it has been directed that they should be worked in close association with the District Industrial Workshops. There is only one Workshop at Shimoga which is completely equipped and the Director has stated that he is making arrangements to provide for a building in the ground attached to the workshop there for the accommodation of the Industrial School so that both the institutions may be worked together. His action in this respect may be approved. Though there are District Industrial Workshops at Kolar and Tumkur there are no Industrial Schools here. If District Industrial Workshops are started at Chikmagalur and Hassan, as the Director says he is taking action in consultation with the District Board to start them, the Industrial Schools in these two places may also be worked in conjunction with such Workshops. There is no immediate prospect of a Workshop being started at Chitaldrug. The funds for the Industrial Workshops will be found from the budget of the I & C Dept, the District Boards sharing a moiety of the initial and recurring cost.

As regards the course of training in these Dist. Industrial Schools at Shimoga, Chikmagalur, Chitaldrug and Hassan ~~x~~ the Director proposes to ---

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

Serial No.

from the Director and is also under examination separately.

It will be observed from the above that Govt. are anxious that until the financial situation improves all such items of improvement as involve additional cost should for the time being be held over In his proposals now submitted by the Director of Industries and Commerce he has gone into the full history of industrial education, commented upon the existing defects and made suggestions for improvements resulting in a request for increased grants to the extent of Rs. 9699 annually as noted in the margin.

	Rs
Revising pay of Supts of Ind Schools	400
Scholarships - micro g. part	2468
Grant-in-aid to Aided Schools - increasing provn in Addl. allotment for Expansion of Ind Edn	3000
	5000
	10868
Deduct Savings under other Estab.	1169
	Rs 9699

At the time of submitting the draft budget for the current year the Director had included provision for most of the items now referred to in his note. As the Director's proposals were under examination at the time and in the absence of final orders it was suggested that a lumpsum provision might be included in the budget to give effect to such of the proposals as Govt. might approve of in due course. It was considered not possible however, to find any additional grant for the purpose and in the final budget therefore no additional provision for the reorganisation of these schools has been made. It is not in the circumstances possible perhaps to consider any of the proposals now made by the Director which are likely to require additional funds.

Leaving apart for consideration, on a future occasion when it may be possible to provide funds necessary for such of the items among his recommendations as involve increase of expenditure, the only

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

Serial No.

(ii) The conversion of the industrial schools at Sagar, Chennapatna and Doddaballapur into Trade Schools, the provision of work deposits for the purchase of raw materials and that permission to recoup the working capital out of the sale proceeds of finished goods.

(iii) Improving the existing arrangements for the purchase of raw materials and sale of finished goods.

(iv) Improvement in the existing system of accounts and

(v) Revision of the present system of scholarships, and

(vi) Arrangements to be made for practical training in the different industrial concerns under the control of the I & C Dept.

It was further directed in the Govt. Order that the Industrial Schools at Chicknaikanhalli, Molkalmuru and Hole-Narasipur should be abolished, the saving effected thereby being utilised for the improvement of other schools. These/schools have accordingly been closed already.

The Institutions now existing under the control of the I & C Dept., which have to be reorganised are

1. The Chamarajendra Technical Institute.
2. The District Industrial Schools at Shimoga, Chikmaglur, Hassan and Chitaldrug.
3. The Taluk Industrial Schools at Chennapatna and Sagar, and
4. The Weaving School at Doddaballapur.

The case of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute forms the subject of a separate communication

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

Serial No.

lines.

Under (5) it was considered necessary to provide "work deposits" for the schools to be recouped from the sale proceeds of finished articles and also to make arrangements for quick returns from the sale of finished goods so as to avoid the locking up of work deposits for a length of time.

Under (6) it was considered necessary to improve the prospects of the staff so as to attract a better class of men with the requisite training especially as they were to be made responsible for the training of future teachers.

Other improvements contemplated in the above order are:-

(1) The introduction of a scheme of apprenticeship and

(2) Establishment of a museum of models in each industrial school etc.

To give full effect to the above reforms -- substantial annual additional grants to the budget would have become necessary but as, owing to the financial stringency, it was not found possible to provide any additional grants immediately, the Govt. in their order dated 20th June 1922, transferring the control of industrial schools to the I & C Dept, directed that for the present attention should be confined to the improvement of the existing institutions on the following lines:-

(i) The revision of the courses in the several courses of industrial schools with a view to -- correlate them.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat. File No. of 19

Serial No.

(b.) The District and Taluk Schools to provide for elementary and higher courses of training respectively, the courses being continuous.

(c) The District Industrial Schools to be worked in close association with the Industrial Workshops at the District Headquarters so as to provide for practical training to the students.

(d) Correlation of middle school instruction with training in industrial schools so as to provide for industrial training for pupils discontinuing literary studies.

Under (2) training of teachers:

(a) 100 teachers were to be trained in carpentry & (b) 50 weavers to be trained in the Weaving Factory every year.

Under (3) it is proposed that sufficient inducement should be allowed to encourage pupils to study for the full period of the course by the scheme of scholarships being replaced by a system of payment of wages to the pupils.

Under (4) it is considered necessary to convert the existing Industrial Schools at Sagar and Channapatna and the Weaving Schools at Doddaballapur etc., into Trade Schools and establish similar schools in new centres such as Nagamangala, Sravanbelagola etc., provision being made for a high degree of specialisations in the industries indigenous to these centres. An important condition prescribed in the case of such Trade Schools is that this should be run on strictly commercial

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

Serial No.

The lines on which industrial education in the State requires to be reorganised are outlined in paragraphs 35 to 38 of the Govt. Order dated 25th May 1921 passing orders on the Education Memorandum. These may be classified under the following heads:--

(1) Revision of the syllabus of the existing courses of institutions and correlation of the/training in the Taluk and District Industrial Schools and in the Chamarajendra Technical Institute.

(2) Arrangements for the training of teachers both for the Industrial Schools as well as the Practical Instruction Classes to be started by the Education Department.

(3) Revision of the existing scale of scholarships.

(4) Establishment of Trade Schools.

(5) Making better arrangements for the supply of raw materials and sale of finished articles and for the maintenance of correct accounts, and

(6) Revision of the establishment of the several schools.

Under (1) the following improvements are contemplated:-

(a) It has been directed that the Chamarajendra Technical Institute should be the central institution for training in Arts and Crafts and that in addition to the sections of training for several industries already existing the Institute should provide for advanced courses in the subjects taught in the Dist Industrial Schools.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

G. R. S. III-2]

12

General and Revenue Secretariat.	File No.	of 19.

Serial No.	
	Submitted with a comparative statement as personally instructed. C.S. 28.3.23.
	I am charged with various continuous processes work. I was unable to deal with this case earlier. M.R. 6.4.23

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | File No. | of 19

Serial No.

under:-

Hole-Narasipur 89

Chiknaikanhally .... 73 and not 118 as shown by the Director.

Molakalmuru ...104 and not 99

The difference under Chicknaikhanhally School is mainly due to the retention of Samuel, Carpentary Instructor under G.O.No.3700-1/I&C 5-22-11 dated 9th December 1922 which has not evidently been taken into calculation by the Director.

3. In the case of Dodballapur School the calculation is not based on the progressive pay sanctioned in G.O.No.7604-3/Edn.178-17-9 dated 14th February 1919. Further, only one Carpentary Instructor has been sanctioned and not two as shown in the Proposition Statement.

4. The grant sanctioned for the scholarship under G.O.No.4666-80/Edn.121-21-80 dated 20th June 1922 is Rs13,342/= but the details adopted by the Director have not been sanctioned by Government.

I. Satyanarayana
Comptroller.

GEN. & 19 JAN 1923 INDUSTRIES & COM... BRANCH

MSR/16-1

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

EARLY.

(10)

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE 150 6 JAN 1923 BANGALORE.

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

I & C File No. 40 of 1922

Serial No.

The Savings in others establishment effected by the closure of the three Schools at Molakalmuru, Chikkaikanballi and Holenarsipura is reported to be Rs 3,672/- per annum as per para 13 of the Director's note.

Subd for orders

Cyp 4.1.23

5.1.23

Uom 70 qrs 8.1.23

Forwarded compliments with compliments & Govt for favour of verification of the proposition statement and returned

By order

M Krishnaswamy

for Secy

6.1.23.

28255

145

U.O.No.520/IAD dated 16-1-1923

Returned with compliments and verified with the corrections noted in red-ink.

1. The cost of the existing scale of the Channapatna Industrial School as modified in Government Order No.3372-3/I&C 12-22-6 dated 23rd November 1922 is Rs294/- and not Rs253-8-0.

2. The savings under abolished schools are as under

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | J & C File No. 40 of 19 21

Serial No.

of text books the Director states that he would try to get a series of simple lessons prepared by the help of departmental officers on payment of a small bonus.

The Director emphasises the need for attaching one of the Superintendents to his office also as also the appointment of an Accountant on Rs 50/- to look after the work of Industrial Schools.

Detailed curricula for the schools is also appended to the Director's note.

The Director has promised to submit separate proposals regarding the Lakshmajendra Technical Institute.

The final total financial effect of the proposals of the Director involve an additional expenditure of Rs 10,326 1/6 as shown below.

* These figures are per mensem.

Items	Existing	Proposed	Difference
Superintendents of Ind. Schools	900.	933 1/3	+33 1/3 +400 ✓
Other Establishment	1658 1/2 1702 1/2 1658 1/2	1580 2/3 1527 1/3	-97 5/12 -175 1/6 -1169 ✓
Scholarships	13 342	15810	+2468 ✓
Grants-in-aid for Aided Schools	8436	11436	+3000 ✓
Additional allotment for expansion of Ind. Education		-5000	+5000 ✓
	24,380 1/2	34,706 2/3	+10,326 1/6

9699

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | I/C File No. 40 of 1922

Serial No.

In addition to the existing provision of Rs 8,456 on account of grant-in-aid to Aided Schools the Director suggests that an additional sum of Rs 3,000 should be provided for new grants every year.

As regards the supervision of District Industrial Schools the Director states that it would greatly facilitate the work of the Industrial Engineer if the services of Superintendents of Industries in the Districts could be utilised for ordinary inspection work. As regards the Trades Schools the Superintendent, Chamarajendra Technical Institute is to be made responsible for the work of these institutions. The proposals of the Director for the establishment of local committees to look after these Schools are summarised in para 24 of the note.

8

The Director states that it would be a great advantage in systematising the whole scheme of industrial education if the Engineering School was also placed under the Department

As regards the preparation

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | Itc File No. 40 of 1922.

Serial No.

The Director states that the pay now provided for the Superintendents is too low to secures a good class of men and proposes three grades as follows involving an additional ~~recur~~ expenditure of Rs 33 1/3 per month :—

One Superintendent on Rs 100-10-150
3 Superintendents on Rs 75-5-125 including the Asst. Supt. C. I. Institute and the Superintendent, Doddaballapur Weaving School.
6 Superintendents on Rs 50-5-100

The total expenditure on establishment as per detailed Statements attached to the note is Rs ~~1560~~ 1467 1/3 × as against the existing scale of Rs 1702 1/2 effecting a savings of Rs 142/- per month or Rs 1704/- per annum.

K.

A provision of Rs 15,810 is proposed for scholarships involving a net increase of Rs 2468/- over the budget allotment for the current year providing each Dt. Industrial School an average of 40 Scholarships and Taluk ~~Scholarships~~ Schools 30 Scholarships against the existing provision of 25 and 18 Scholarships respectively.

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NOTE—Contn. sheet.

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | HC File No. 40 of 1922

Serial No.	
	Letter No. G.C. 67/22-3 dated 18th December 1922 from the Offg. Director of Ind. and Commerce.
	Submits proposals in regard to the reorganisation of the Industrial Schools with reference to G.O. of the 10th August 1922
	The various principles which may be followed in the reorganisation of the Industrial Schools are enumerated
9	in para 8 of the Director's note
	Carpentry, Smithy, metal turning and rattanwork are proposed to be taught in all the District Schools of Shimoga Chikmagalur, Hassan and Chitaldrug.
	The following subjects are to be taught in the Taluk Schools:
	Sagar, Carpentry, Smithy, Rattan and Sandalwood carving
	Chennapatna — Carpentry, Lacquerwork, nature imitation and Shoe-making
	Doddaballapur Carpentry and weaving.
9	The staff required for the several schools is detailed in para 10 of the note

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Re File No. 40 of 19 22

Serial No.

The Reports called for has not yet been received in this office. Subs with a draft Reminder.

BVN. 24-10-22

Issued no. 2715 of 26-10-22

From the Director of Industries & Commerce

Letter no G.C. 92/22 dated 31-10-1922.

States that he will submit the final proposals in the matter by the 20th November 1922, for reasons explained therein.

Submitted for perusal & orders. The Report/Proposals of the Director will if approved be awaited.

BVN. 3.11.22

4.11.22

Member

16/11/22

4083-467

16.11.22

Seen

Reed

15.11.22

20/11/22

SW B 1

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | I & C File No. 40 of 1922

Serial No. 3

Approves of the proposals of the D. D.C. as a tentative measure and requests him to submit definite proposals at an early date on the several points noted in the letter of the 28-6-22

No. G.C. 92/22-3 dated 4.9.'22. From The Director, D.I.C.

States that he has spent the last two months in studying the institutions and as his proposals contemplate a thorough reorganisation of the same, that he wishes to take some more time and will submit final proposals by the 15th October '22.

Sec A
21/10/22

RECEIVED 18 AUG 1922 DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES & COMMERCE ERANGEL

Subd for perusal
21 9/9/22

9/9

11-9-22

2648-354
26.9.22

Secy. I hope no further extension of time will be found necessary

25.9.22

29/9/22

Draft

Subd with a draft
21 2/10/22

Note—Contn. sheet.

Recd. Mem. as above and returned 6/10/22

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | Dft File No. 40 of 1922

Serial No.

725-187
21.7.22

The proposal may be accepted tentatively.

Secy
22.7.22

24/7/22

Secy will drop

SA 25.7.22

26.7.22

Secy
Finance Member

28.7.22

10.70-10
1.8.22

Draft approved

Secy
2.8.22

5/8/22

Secy
Fin
3/8

3 1066-68 S. 10.8.22

To

The Dir of Public Instruction (III) Bihar

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

(2

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | I/c File No. 40 of 1922

Serial No. 2

No. D.C.2 of 22-23 dated 15th July 1922 from the Director of I/c

States that definite proposals on the general points connected with the Industrial Schools will be submitted after a detailed examination of each School and pending the submission of such proposals requests orders on certain points.

The general points on which orders are requested are noted in para 6 of the Director's letter. The Director has already reported that he has deputed Mr. S. V. Ramaswamy Iyer to take charge of the Schools from the Edn. Dept.

Submit for orders with references.

20/6.7.22

The Director's proposals may generally be approved – pending the further reports promised by him. It would be convenient if the Director makes separate reference on each of the several points at issue

Mr 13.7.22

Secretary

Member

16/7/22

Mr

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

270